

Government of the FRY (S&M) or Bosnian Serb authorities have an interest) are identified and interdicted, and that permitted imports and exports move to their intended destination without undue delay. Violations and suspected violations of the embargo are being investigated and appropriate enforcement actions are being taken. Numerous investigations carried over from the prior reporting period are continuing. Since the last report, FAC has collected 10 civil penalties totaling more than \$27,000. Of these, five were paid by U.S. financial institutions for violative funds transfers involving the Government of the FRY (S&M), persons in the FRY (S&M), or entities located or organized in or controlled from the FRY (S&M). One U.S. company and one air carrier have also paid penalties related to unlicensed payments to the Government of the FRY (S&M) or other violations of the Regulations. Two companies and one law firm have also remitted penalties for their failure to follow the conditions of FAC licenses.

7. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from May 30, 1995, through November 29, 1995, that are directly attributable to the declaration of a national emergency with respect to the FRY (S&M) and the Bosnian Serb forces and authorities are estimated at about \$3.5 million, most of which represent wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in FAC and its Chief Counsel's Office, and the U.S. Customs Service), the Department of State, the National Security Council, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the Department of Commerce.

8. The actions and policies of the Government of the FRY (S&M), in its involvement in and support for groups attempting to seize and hold territory in the Republics of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina by force and violence, and the actions and policies of the Bosnian Serb forces and the authorities in the areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina under their control, continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. The United States remains committed to a multilateral resolution of the conflict through implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions.

I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against the FRY (S&M) and the Bosnian Serb forces, civil authorities, and entities, as long as these measures are appropriate, and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 8, 1995.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE DAVID E. BONIOR, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Hon. DAVID E. BONIOR, Member of Congress:

WASHINGTON, DC,
December 7, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,

Speaker of the House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House I have been served with a subpoena issued by the Circuit Court of Michigan.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I will make the determinations required by the Rule.

Sincerely,

DAVID E. BONIOR,
Member of Congress.

REACHING A BALANCED BUDGET

(Mr. SCHIFF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday the President of the United States vetoed a proposed balanced budget submitted by the Congress of the United States. It was of course the President's legal right and prerogative to vote this bill, not only under the Constitution but under the recent agreement between Congress and the President, if the President felt that the budget did not adequately fund certain programs.

On Thursday the President submitted back to Congress his own proposed balanced budget. Unfortunately, I have to say that I believe the administration in this case did not comply with our recent agreement.

Our agreement called for a balanced budget in 7 years, which the administration did comply with using the economic forecasts, in this case meaning projected government revenue by the Congressional Budget Office. Instead, the President's budget submitted last Thursday uses the economic forecasts of his own Office of Management and Budget. Their projections are as much as \$400 billion in more government revenue over 7 years than the Congressional Budget Office.

The point, however, is not to debate between the two. That has already been settled. In the recent agreement, the President and the Congress both agreed to use the Congressional Budget Office for economic forecasts.

Therefore, I respectfully call upon the administration to introduce a new budget of 7 years in duration with the use of the Congressional Budget Office economic forecast for Government revenue so that the two budgets can be compared side-by-side, the budget of the Congress and the budget of the President of the United States, so that negotiations can begin on a level playing field between them and so that the American people can decide on a common yardstick which priorities they prefer.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. POSHARD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. POSHARD addressed the House. His remarks will appear in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LONGLEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. LONGLEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maine [Mr. SCARBOROUGH] is recognized for 5 minutes. r. SCARBOROUGH addressed the House. His remarks will appear in the Extensions of Remarks.]

INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN HEALTH SECURITY PARTNERSHIP ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I do not normally these days take special orders because, as everyone understands, there is no legislative business to be conducted, but I do today take this time to simply announce that I am introducing the Health Security Partnership Act of 1995 because I think this Congress is going in a totally wrong direction on the issue of health care and I think we ought to start talking about how to reverse that.

Last year the country missed a historic opportunity to reform our health care system by getting a handle on costs and strengthening the health security of every American family. The public wanted action but Washington became so polarized that the opportunity was missed. That does not mean that the problem has gone away.

Since the failure of Washington to provide health care reform last year, 1 million more Americans have lost health care coverage and Americans concerned about being able to hold on to affordable health insurance have seen that concern intensify greatly. At a time when we ought to be reducing insecurity and increasing access to quality health care, Congress is going in the opposite direction.

Instead of reducing the number of uninsured Americans, this Congress is